

# West Kesteven Rural District Council



## Annual Report

of the

Health of the West Kesteven Rural District

by the

Medical Officer of Health

C. W. Shearer, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

To which is Appended the Report of the

Chief Public Health Inspector

M. F. Johnson, M.A.P.H.I., C.R.S.H.



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WEST KESTEVEN RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

(Reconstituted under the Parts of Kesteven (Alteration of Districts and Parishes) Order 1930)

List of Parishes:

Allington  
Ancaster  
Barkston  
Barrowby  
Belton and Manthorpe  
Bitchfield and Bassingthorpe  
Boothby Pagnell  
Braceby and Sapperton  
Burton Coggles  
Carlton Scroop  
Caythorpe  
Claypole  
Colsterworth  
Denton  
Easton  
Fenton  
Foston  
Fulbeck  
Great Gonerby  
Great Ponton  
Gunby and Stainby  
Harlaxton  
Heydour  
Honington  
Hougham  
Hough-on-the-Hill  
Ingoldsby  
Lenton, Keisby and Csgodby  
Little Ponton and Stroxton  
Londonthorpe and Harrowby Without  
Long Bennington  
Marston  
Normanton  
North Witham  
Old Somerby  
Pickworth  
Ropsley and Humby  
Sedgebrook  
Skillington  
South Witham  
Stoke Rochford  
Stubton  
Syston  
Welby  
Westborough and Dry Doddington  
Woolsthorpe  
Wyville-cum-Hungerton

WEST KESTEVEN RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Public Health Committee 1965.

CHAIRMAN

Councillor G. A. PARKER

VICE-CHAIRMAN

Councillor G. SWALLOW

MEMBERS

Councillor J. ATKIN

Councillor H. H. BROWNLOW

Councillor Colonel T. A. H. COLTMAN (Ex-officio)

Councillor G. A. CRITCHLEY

Councillor Reverend W. DAVISON

Councillor A. GILLISON

Councillor C. M. HAW

Councillor F. JENKINSON (Ex-officio)

Councillor S. E. LOVELL

Councillor W/Cdr. A. E. F. McCREARY

Councillor R. L. NEWTON

Councillor J. NOTTAGE

Councillor T. B. A. PENDLETON

Councillor W. S. E. PURCHASE

Councillor J. C. RICKETT

Councillor G. A. RIMMINGTON

Councillor V. H. ROBINSON

Councillor C. W. ROSSINGTON

Councillor F. SHARP

Councillor J. STEWART

Councillor H. TIMBERLAKE

Councillor W. H. WRIGHT

WEST KESTEVEN RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Housing Committee 1965.

CHAIRMAN

Councillor R. H. PACEY

VICE-CHAIRMAN

Councillor G. HIGGINS

MEMBERS

Councillor J. ATKIN

Councillor A. BOTTOMLEY

Councillor D. BURTT

Councillor Colonel T. A. H. COLTMAN (Ex-officio)

Councillor Mrs. W. M. D. ELNOR

Councillor G. G. FISHER

Councillor A. HARLEY

Councillor Reverend E. R. G. HARRIS

Councillor C. M. HAW

Councillor F. JENKINSON (Ex-officio)

Councillor G. P. JENKINSON

Councillor Sir D. LeMARCHANT, Bt.

Councillor Wing Commander A. E. F. McCREARY

Councillor R. MERRICK

Councillor Captain E. OLIVER, M.C.

Councillor T. B. A. PENDLETON

Councillor W. S. E. PURCHASE

Councillor Mrs. F. M. RANSOME

Councillor J. C. RICKETT

Councillor V. H. ROBINSON

Councillor C. W. ROSSINGTON

Councillor J. STEWART

Councillor H. TIMBERLAKE

Councillor W. H. TINSLEY



H E A L T H   D E P A R T M E N T

S T A F F

Medical Officer of Health  
C. W. SHEARER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector  
M. F. JOHNSON, M.P.H.I., C.R.San.I.

Public Health Inspector  
J. LUCAS, M.P.H.I., C.R.San.I.

Pupil Public Health Inspector  
R. C. WELLS

Clerks  
B. ROBERTS  
MRS. H. HOUSLEY

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the Health, Vital Statistics and Sanitary Conditions of the West Kesteven Rural District for the year 1965.

The health statistics were generally in line with the national averages. The illegitimacy rate remained well below the national level. Infant Mortality continued to be low and all the infant deaths were due to prematurity or malformation.

Some years ago (1959) I expressed the view that the list of notifiable diseases was in urgent need of revision and this is still my opinion. In particular Brucellosis, Infective Hepatitis and Leptospirosis (Weil's disease) should be made notifiable. The last-mentioned disease is an occupational hazard to men working in sewers and ditches (also in piggeries) and those employees of the Council who are at risk because of the nature of their work have been warned of the risk and given a special card to show to their doctor (see page 19). Fortunately no case of this disease is known to have occurred in the Rural District in recent years.

No action was taken under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act.

The following comments are included by direction of the Ministry of Health :-

Water Supply. This is administered by the Kesteven Water Board.

- (a) Generally speaking the supply was adequate in quality and quantity.
- (b) During the year 81 samples of raw water and 233 samples of treated water were taken by the Water Board officials. Fifty-nine of the samples of raw water were unsatisfactory and eight of the samples of treated water were unsatisfactory.  
No chemical analysis was made during 1965.  
A table showing the fluoride content of water from various sources appears on page 12. It will be noted that the natural fluoride content of water in this area is very low and artificial fluoridation will be required to bring the content to the one part per million necessary for dental health.  
Unfortunately the Water Board has not yet found it possible to start fluoridation.
- (c) No evidence of plumbo-solvency is known.
- (d) No action in respect of contamination was taken.
- (e) As shown on page 13 approximately 4% of the houses in the district are without a piped water supply. This is the same percentage as last year.

Sewerage. Details are given on pages 19 and 20.

Three schemes were completed during 1965 and I am pleased to report that work was started on the Barrowby scheme.

Common Lodging Houses. There are none in the District.

In conclusion, I wish to thank all Members of the Council, and in particular the Health Committee, Mr. Morgan and other Chief Officers, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Lucas, and all the staff of the Health Department for their unfailing courtesy and help throughout the year.

I am, Sir, Ladies and Gentlemen,  
Your obedient Servant,

C. W. SHEARER.

Medical Officer of Health.

# S T A T I S T I C S.

Population (Census) .....	17,995
Population (Mid-year estimate) .....	18,250
Area of Rural District .....	122,406 acres
Rateable Valuation (1st April, 1965) .....	£ 439,804
Sum represented by penny rate (year ending 31st March, 1965) .....	£ 1,690

## V I T A L   S T A T I S T I C S.

	M	F	TOTAL
LIVE BIRTHS .....	164	141	305
Legitimate .....	153	137	290
Illegitimate .....	11	4	15
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population .....			16.7
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population (corrected)			15.3 (18.1)
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total Live Births			4.9 (7.7)

	M	F	TOTAL
STILLBIRTHS .....	3	1	4
Legitimate .....	3	1	4
Illegitimate .....	-	-	-
Still Birth rate per 1000 live and still births			13.1 (15.8)
TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS .....	167	142	309

INFANT MORTALITY	M	F	TOTAL
Deaths of infants under one year .....	2	2	4
Legitimate .....	2	2	4
Illegitimate .....	-	-	-
Deaths of infants under four weeks .....	1	2	3
Deaths of infants under one week .....	1	2	3
Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 live births (total)			13.1 (19.0)
Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 live births (legitimate)			13.1
Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 live births (illegitimate)			Nil

NEO NATAL MORTALITY RATE per 1000 live births (under 4 weeks)	9.8 (13.0)
EARLY NEO NATAL MORTALITY RATE (under 1 week)	9.8
PERINATAL MORTALITY RATE (Stillbirth rate and under 1 week)	22.6 (26.9)

	M	F	TOTAL
DEATHS .....	101	80	181
Crude Death Rate per 1000 population .....			9.9
Corrected (for age and sex) death rate per 1000 population			10.9 (11.5)

### MATERNAL DEATHS

Deaths from Maternal Causes	Nil
Maternal Mortality per 1000 total births	Nil (0.25)

Figures in brackets give average for England and Wales.



# C A U S E S     O F     D E A T H.

							M	F	Total
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-
2.	Tuberculosis, other	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-
3.	Syphilitic disease	..	..	..	..	..	1	-	1
4.	Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-
5.	Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-
6.	Meningo-coccal infections	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-
8.	Measles	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-
9.	Other infective and parasitic disease	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	5
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	7
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	..	..	..	..	..	-	1	1
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	..	..	..	..	..	-	1	1
14.	Other Malignant and Lymphatic neoplasms	..	..	..	..	..	9	10	19
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-
16.	Diabetes	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	..	..	..	..	..	20	18	38
18.	Coronary disease, angina	..	..	..	..	..	20	6	26
19.	Hypertension with Heart disease	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-
20.	Other Heart disease	..	..	..	..	..	10	13	23
21.	Other circulatory disease	..	..	..	..	..	8	6	14
22.	Influenza	..	..	..	..	..	1	-	1
23.	Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	6
24.	Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	7
25.	Other disease of Respiratory system	..	..	..	..	..	-	2	2
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	..	..	..	..	..	1	-	1
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	..	..	..	..	..	1	-	1
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-
31.	Congenital malformations	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
32.	Other defined and ill- defined diseases	..	..	..	..	..	6	10	16
33.	Motor Vehicle accidents	..	..	..	..	..	2	-	2
34.	All other accidents	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4
35.	Suicide	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-
36.	Homicide and operations of war	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-
							<u>101</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>181</u>

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING 1965.

AGE	MEASLES		WHOOPING COUGHL.		SCARLET FEVER		SALMONELLA T. I.		MENINGOCOCCAL MENINGITIS	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
1 - 2	2	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 - 4	8	7	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
5 - 9	10	16	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-
10 - 14	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 24	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
25 & o.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	23	37	-	1	-	4	1	-	-	1

TUBERCULOSES - NEW CASES AND DEATHS IN 1965.

AGE	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 - 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 - 15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 - 20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21 - 25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26 - 35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36 - 45	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
46 - 65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

INFANT DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES.

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under 1 day	1 - 7 days	1 - 4 weeks	TOTAL Under 4 wks	1 - 3 months	3 - 12 months	TOTAL Under 1 year
Premature Birth	-	2	-	2	-	-	2
Malformation	-	1	-	1	1	-	2
Birth Injuries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia & Bronchitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteritis & Diarrhoea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Causes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	3	-	3	1	-	4

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR 1965.

Public Health Department,

Council Offices,

Sandon Close,

Grantham, Lincs.

To the Chairman and Members of the  
West Kesteven Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my report for the year 1965. This was the first full year that the Department has worked as a separate entity, previously being conjoined with the Surveyor's Department.

During the year discussions took place in Committee on Paper Sack Refuse Collection, Lay-by toilets, Gypsies and Coypus. These are dealt with more fully in the Report but of these items only the Gypsies are with us, the more important items not having materialised. Progress continued on Housing and Sewerage Schemes in the various villages and the number of houses connected to the new sewers gives cause for some satisfaction and owners are in the main pleased to take advantage of the facilities provided. The increasing costs have been a deterrent to a more extensive programme of improved services but it is pleasing to note that the Council are prepared to undertake a weekly collection of refuse.

My sincere thanks to all my staff, Mr. Lucas has proved a most able Deputy and Mr. Wells in his last year as a Pupil Public Health Inspector has been able to carry out a number of routine inspections, thus relieving the rest of the staff.

During the year Councillor G. A. Park succeeded Councillor F. Jenkinson as Chairman of the Public Health Committee and it would be remiss of me not to express my thanks to him for the help and sound counsel he has given to the Department.

I am, Sir, Ladies and Gentlemen,  
Your obedient Servant,

M. F. JOHNSON.

Chief Public Health Inspector.



# H O U S I N G 1 9 6 5.

## 1. DWELLINGHOUSES INSPECTED

(a)	Inspections for Housing Defects	7
(b)	Dwellinghouses found unfit	105
(c)	Dwellinghouses found not fit in all respects	6
(d)	Re-inspections and visits to work in progress	116
(e)	Re Overcrowding	-
(f)	New Buildings (Supervision under Building Byelaws)	270
(g)	Re Council House Repairs	16
(h)	Housing Sites, Surveys, Inspections of work in progress	119
(i)	Temporary Housing	-
		<hr/> 639 <hr/>

## 2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

(a)	Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority	10
(b)	Informal Notices	-

## 3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR.

(A)	Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16, Housing Act, 1957	
(a)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil
(b)	Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices	1
(c)	By Owners	1
(d)	By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil
(B)	Proceedings under the Public Health Act, 1936.	
(a)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied after service of formal notice	Nil
(b)	Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices	Nil
(c)	By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil
(d)	By Owners	Nil
(C)	Proceedings under Section 17(i), Housing Act, 1957	
(a)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	4
(b)	Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	14
(c)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	1
(d)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms, in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	Nil



SUMMARY OF OTHER INSPECTIONS 1965.

Factories (a) with Mechanical Power .....	1
(b) without Mechanical Power .....	-
Slaughter-houses .....	4
Food Preparing Premises (a) Fried Fish Shops .....	-
(b) Ice Cream Premises .....	15
(c) Other Premises .....	98
Cowsheds and Dairies .....	-
Milk samples for Analysis .....	
Stables and Piggeries .....	7
Petroleum Stores .....	61
Water Supply .....	5
Water Samples for Analysis .....	3
Sewer Dykes and Sewage Disposal Works .....	174
Infectious Disease Inquiries and Disinfections .....	18
Verminous Premises and Disinfestations .....	34
Drainage (a) Colour Tested .....	1
(b) Water Tested .....	128
(c) Smoke Tested .....	9
(d) Inspected .....	17
Scavenging Work .....	193
Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc. ....	3
Camping Sites .....	42
Special Surveys (a) Water Supply .....	-
(b) Scavenging .....	-
(c) Sewage Disposal .....	-
(d) Rural Housing Survey .....	-
Town and Country Planning Inspections .....	-
Miscellaneous .....	478
Housing Applicants .....	-
Office Shops and Railway Premises Act .....	5

## W A T E R   S U P P L Y.

The whole of the area is supplied by the Kesteven Water Board and a supply is available in every village. There still remains the problem of the outlying premises where expense in connecting to the mains is still a deterrent. Unfortunately the cost of providing this essential service increases from year to year, but it will be noted that there has been a reduction of 13 in the number of houses with no piped supply during the year.

One garage on the A1 is supplied from a well and a chlorinating plant has been installed by the owners. This was considered necessary as there is always the chance that drinking bottles are filled from the taps over the washbasins. Samples taken from this garage have always proved satisfactory and the occupier has been most meticulous in ensuring that the plant has been satisfactorily maintained.

The happy relationship that exists between this Council and the Kesteven Water Board is to be commended and ensures a close co-operation that is so essential between Public Bodies.

The Council have four members on the Kesteven Water Board who report back to the Public Health Committee from time to time.

### Extract from a Report on Fluoridation (1963) (Figures supplied by Kesteven Water Board)

Station	Fluoride content p.p.m.
Saltersford	0.05
North Witham	0.03
Lenton	Nil
Belton	0.05

Details of the number of Households supplied from the Public Water Mains direct to houses are as follows :-

	No Piped Supply	Private Supply	Kesteven Water Board Supply	Total
Allington	1	-	96	97
Ancaster	9	2	266	277
Barkston	23	-	161	184
Barrowby	3	-	353	356
Belton and Manthorpe	-	37	43	80
Bitchfield and Bassingthorpe	2	-	62	64
Boothby Pagnell	-	-	35	35
Braceby and Sapperton	4	-	29	33
Burton Coggles	4	-	47	51
Carlton Scroop	-	12	67	79
Caythorpe	29	10	293	332
Claypole	2	-	241	243
Colsterworth	16	-	306	322
Denton	14	16	110	140
Easton	-	1	42	43
Fenton	-	-	22	22
Foston	2	-	111	113
Fulbeck	13	-	186	199
Great Gonerby	7	-	396	403
Great Ponton	8	5	117	130
Gunby and Stanby	7	-	53	60
Harlaxton	5	11	158	174
Heydour	3	-	88	91
Honington	-	-	48	48
Hougham	5	-	60	65
Hough-on-the-Hill	5	-	132	137
Ingoldsby	1	-	81	82
Lenton, Kcisby and Osgodby	1	-	58	59
Little Ponton and Stroxton	5	18	52	75
Londonthorpe and Harrowby	3	-	308	311
Long Bennington	8	-	322	330
Marston	4	-	81	85
Normanton	5	-	33	38
North Witham	3	-	67	70
Old Somerby	5	-	71	76
Pickworth	4	-	41	45
Ropsley and Humby	7	-	212	219
Sedgebrook	4	1	54	59
Skillington	2	-	77	79
South Witham	2	-	187	189
Stoke Rochford	-	-	76	76
Stubton	-	-	46	46
Syston	8	-	54	62
Welby	10	-	69	79
Westborough and Dry Doddington	-	-	96	96
Woolsthorpe-by-Belvoir	6	3	187	196
Wyville-cum-Hungerton	-	-	30	30
	240	116	5724	6080

The proportion of premises supplied by the Kesteven Water Board is now 94% of the total households in the Rural District; 4% having no piped supply; 2% being supplied from private sources.



## H O U S I N G.

During the year twenty-one bungalows and four houses were completed by the Council, and twenty-nine bungalows and twenty-two houses by private development.

The emphasis was on bungalow accommodation for the elderly and a Warden scheme was introduced at Barkston. Here seven one-bed bungalows are planned together with twenty-four two-bedroom ones. The one bedroom type has proved very popular especially with those people who have some physical infirmity. Schemes are also in progress at Ancaster, Claypole, Fulbeck and Great Ponton of bungalows for the elderly with a warden in attendance.

The projects at Newton Court, Colsterworth and Great Gonerby which have a resident warden have proved both successful and popular with the bungalow tenants. When bungalows for the elderly are let the observations of the Kesteven County Council Welfare Department is requested, thus ensuring that any needy case that requires some attention can be given every consideration. When these people require more attention than the Warden can, or indeed is expected to give, the Welfare Department co-operate in having them removed to either hospital or Part III accommodation.

Mention must be made of the Wardens at Great Gonerby and Newton Court who seem untiring in their efforts to minister to their "flock". As is to be expected Newton Court with its block of flatlets continues to arouse the interest of many other Local Authorities from far and near. It would be interesting to know just how many cups of tea and coffee Mrs. Beech has made for the "visitors".

The Gypsies are still with us, living in any green lane and old roads that they can find. During the year a Committee was set up with representatives from the Kesteven County Council, Grantham Borough Council and the West Kesteven Rural District Council in an endeavour to settle on a site for these people. Some progress has been made, but no site has as yet been agreed on. I sincerely hope that whatever site is eventually chosen it will have the blessing of all three authorities for if this is not the case the whole scheme will be off to a bad start. Letters to the local press have raised objections and it is unfortunately obvious that a great many local residents strongly resent the whole idea of a permanent site for these itinerants.

I find it disappointing that the local churches have not made any comment on this proposed project. Surely this is a Christian attitude to re-habilitate these people and to bring the children up in a better environment and attempt to take them away from this nomadic type of existence.

I would like to thank the local press for allowing the Council to put its point of view forward. Nurse Holland has worked hard amongst these people and it is regretted that she is reaching retiring age as she is accepted by them, having broken down that barrier that exists between the traveller and officialdom. The Police also have been most co-operative and helpful.

This is a matter above party politics as both the present Government and their predecessors advocate the setting up of these sites.

During the year 40 Discretionary Grants and 26 Standard Grants were approved. This is a drop on the previous year but this is to be expected as the better type houses have already been converted. Again the number of tenanted houses (67%) were well in excess of those owner-occupied (33%).

The number of applications on the Housing Register were in excess of 1964. Surprising as it may seem people are getting more selective as to where they live and the number of people refusing accommodation offered to them is increasing. More people want to live nearer to Grantham and it will be seen from the application list that those villages nearest to Grantham have the most applications. Ancaster has also a long application list but at the end of 1965 work on 22 bungalows in the village was nearing completion and this accounts for the interest shown in this village.

The West Area Co-ordinating Committee continues to meet quarterly and discuss the problem families. With such a wide representation on the Committee it is possible to get a truer picture of the cases discussed and to deal with them in a more satisfactory manner.



Close co-operation with the Children's Department of the Kesteven County Council has resulted in families being rehoused who otherwise would have been split up, the children going into County Council Homes and becoming a heavy burden on the rates. Their help in supervising these families after re-housing has proved very helpful and has been greatly appreciated.

S T A N D A R D   G R A N T S .

	YEAR	TENANTED	OWNER/OCCUPIER	TOTAL
TOTAL DWELLINGS IMPROVED	1965	16	10	26
	1964	11	13	24
TOTAL APPROVED EXPENDITURE	1965	£5676	£1820	£7496
	1964	£2977	£3717	£6694
TOTAL GRANTS APPROVED	1965	£1343	£ 845	£2188
	1964	£1188	£1385	£2573

# I M P R O V E M E N T   G R A N T S .

	YEAR	TENANTED	OWNER/OCCUPIER	TOTAL
Total Dwellings Improved	TOTAL	581	233	814
	1965	27 (67%)	13 (33%)	40
	1964	47 (79%)	12 (21%)	59
	1963	39 (73%)	14 (27%)	53
	1962	34 (67%)	17 (33%)	51
	1961	45 (65%)	24 (35%)	69
	1960	46 (72%)	18 (28%)	64
	1959	55 (77%)	16 (23%)	71
	1958	47 (66%)	24 (34%)	71
	1957	67 (73%)	25 (27%)	92
	1956	81 (82%)	18 (18%)	99
	1955	53 (65%)	28 (35%)	81
	1954	34 (69%)	15 (31%)	49
Total Approved Expenditure	TOTAL	£468,819	£167,262	£636,081
	1965	£ 24,743 (67%)	£ 12,332 (33%)	£ 37,075
	1964	£ 35,270 (75%)	£ 11,475 (25%)	£ 46,745
	1963	£ 23,201 (64%)	£ 12,746 (36%)	£ 35,947
	1962	£ 26,464 (63%)	£ 15,345 (37%)	£ 41,809
	1961	£ 37,298 (70%)	£ 16,321 (30%)	£ 53,619
	1960	£ 29,054 (78%)	£ 8,387 (22%)	£ 37,441
	1959	£ 48,843 (82%)	£ 10,910 (18%)	£ 59,753
	1958	£ 38,024 (67%)	£ 18,654 (33%)	£ 56,678
	1957	£ 55,420 (76%)	£ 18,072 (24%)	£ 73,492
	1956	£ 76,450 (89%)	£ 9,644 (11%)	£ 86,094
	1955	£ 46,498 (72%)	£ 17,983 (28%)	£ 64,481
	1954	£ 23,899 (69%)	£ 10,824 (31%)	£ 34,723
Total Grants Approved	TOTAL	£187,389 (73%)	£ 68,318 (27%)	£255,707
	1965	£ 10,184 (68%)	£ 4,675 (32%)	£ 14,859
	1964	£ 14,373 (77%)	£ 4,204 (23%)	£ 18,577
	1963	£ 10,361 (68%)	£ 4,881 (32%)	£ 15,242
	1962	£ 11,458 (65%)	£ 5,998 (35%)	£ 17,456
	1961	£ 14,091 (68%)	£ 6,899 (32%)	£ 20,990
	1960	£ 12,575 (76%)	£ 4,031 (24%)	£ 16,606
	1959	£ 19,672 (81%)	£ 4,759 (19%)	£ 24,431
	1958	£ 16,598 (71%)	£ 6,844 (29%)	£ 23,442
	1957	£ 22,583 (73%)	£ 7,506 (27%)	£ 30,089
	1956	£ 26,791 (85%)	£ 4,576 (15%)	£ 31,367
	1955	£ 16,633 (68%)	£ 7,872 (32%)	£ 24,505
	1954	£ 10,450 (71%)	£ 4,258 (29%)	£ 14,708
Average Expenditure per House	TOTAL	£ 807	£ 718	£ 781
	1965	£ 916	£ 948	£ 927
	1964	£ 750	£ 956	£ 792
	1963	£ 594	£ 910	£ 678
	1962	£ 778	£ 903	£ 819
	1961	£ 828	£ 679	£ 778
	1960	£ 631	£ 465	£ 583
	1959	£ 888	£ 681	£ 840
	1958	£ 812	£ 776	£ 800
	1957	£ 828	£ 723	£ 799
	1956	£ 945	£ 535	£ 870
	1955	£ 877	£ 642	£ 795
	1954	£ 705	£ 722	£ 708
Average Grant per House	TOTAL	£ 323	£ 293	£ 314
	1965	£ 377	£ 359	£ 371
	1964	£ 306	£ 350	£ 315
	1963	£ 265	£ 348	£ 287
	1962	£ 337	£ 353	£ 342
	1961	£ 313	£ 287	£ 304
	1960	£ 274	£ 224	£ 259
	1959	£ 358	£ 297	£ 343
	1958	£ 354	£ 286	£ 330
	1957	£ 337	£ 301	£ 327
	1956	£ 331	£ 254	£ 316
	1955	£ 314	£ 282	£ 303
	1954	£ 307	£ 284	£ 301

At the 31st December, 1965 the Council owned 1,416 Dwellings as follows :-

Parish	4BR	3BR		Bed Sitters	2BR			1BR Bungs	Total
		Hses	Bungs		Hses	Flats	Bungs		
Allington	-	18	-	-	-	-	13	-	31
Ancaster	2	46	14	-	-	-	9	-	71
Barkston	-	30	-	-	-	-	34	-	64
Barrowby	-	50	-	-	-	12	30	-	92
Bitchfield and Bassingthorpe	-	6	-	-	-	-	6	-	12
Boothby Pagnell	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Braceby and Sapperton	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Burton Coggles	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Carlton Scroop	2	10	-	-	4	-	4	-	20
Caythorpe	2	31	23	-	4	-	22	-	82
Claypole	-	31	-	-	-	-	20	-	51
Colsterworth	4	74	-	24	4	9	34	6	155
Denton	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Foston	-	8	-	-	-	-	8	-	16
Fulbeck	-	26	-	-	4	-	11	-	41
Great Gonerby	4	126	-	-	10	-	32	-	172
Great Ponton	-	21	-	-	16	-	20	-	57
Gunby and Stainby	-	4	-	-	-	-	8	-	12
Harlaxton	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Heydour	-	2	-	-	1	-	4	-	7
Honington	-	8	-	-	-	-	7	-	15
Hougham	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Hough-on-the-Hill	-	23	-	-	6	-	6	-	35
Ingoldsby	-	12	-	-	-	-	11	-	23
Lenton	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Long Bennington	-	48	-	-	11	-	6	-	65
Marston	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Normanton	-	4	-	-	-	-	2	-	6
North Witham	-	12	-	-	7	-	10	-	29
Old Somerby	-	22	-	-	4	-	4	-	30
Pickworth	-	4	-	-	-	-	6	-	10
Ropsley	-	44	-	-	10	-	14	-	68
Sedgebrook	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Skillington	-	14	-	-	-	8	10	-	32
South Witham	-	44	14	-	-	-	-	-	58
Stubton	-	8	-	-	-	-	6	-	14
Welby	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Westborough and Dry Toddington	-	17	-	-	4	-	11	-	32
Woolsthorpe-by-Belvoir	-	46	-	-	-	8	-	-	54
	14	851	51	24	85	37	348	6	1416

Includes 35 prefabricated bungalows.



NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS ON THE HOUSING REGISTER.

Parish	Living or Working in Rural District	Living and Working outside Rural District	Total
Allington	7	1	8
Ancaster	42	5	47
Barkston	14	11	25
Barrowby	23	27	50
Belton and Manthorpe	-	-	-
Bitchfield and Bassingthorpe	-	-	-
Boothby Pagnell	1	-	1
Braceby and Sapperton	-	-	-
Burton Coggles	-	-	-
Carlton Scroop	5	1	6
Caythorpe	13	5	18
Claypole	11	-	11
Colsterworth	13	10	23
Denton	14	2	16
Foston	5	2	7
Fulbeck	11	2	13
Great Gonerby	24	24	48
Great Ponton	15	12	27
Gunby and Stainby	1	-	1
Harlaxton	2	2	4
Heydour	5	-	5
Honington	3	-	3
Hougham	1	-	1
Hough-on-the-Hill	1	-	1
Ingoldsby	2	-	2
Lenton, Keisby and Osgodby	1	2	3
Little Ponton and Stroxton	-	-	-
Long Bennington	17	3	20
Marston	6	1	7
Normanton	-	-	-
North Witham	2	2	4
Old Somerby	2	4	6
Pickworth	-	-	-
Ropsley and Humby	15	10	25
Sedgebrook	3	-	3
Skillington	1	-	1
South Witham	8	5	13
Stubton	-	-	-
Welby	9	1	10
Westborough and Dry Doddington	-	1	1
Woolsthorpe-by-Belvoir	8	5	13
Miscellaneous	4	22	26
T O T A L S	289	160	449



# S E W E R A G E   A N D   S E W A G E   D I S P O S A L .

During the year sewerage schemes were completed in Harlaxton, Foston, and Westborough and the extensions at each end of the village of Claypole. Work was also started on the Barrowby scheme and this will eventually discharge into the Grantham Borough sewers. This is the first village in the Rural District to discharge into the Borough sewers and with the advent of their new Works at Marston it is to be commended. One large Works instead of several small ones cuts down both the initial cost and resultant maintenance.

As from the 1st April, 1965 two free cesspool emptyings a year were given by the Council and this has proved most popular. The driver of the vehicle and his mate must be mentioned for the sterling service they have put in during the year. Not a pleasant occupation by any means, but one that has earned them the respect and gratitude of all those who call upon them for their services.

It will be noted that the number of W.C. conversions given during the past years continue to get less and less. Partly due to the fact that owners are persuaded to take advantage of the Standard and Discretionary grants, but mainly because the W.C.s. are already installed when the sewer comes along. In Harlaxton there were a total of 120 premises, 98 already enjoyed the use of a W.C. and 96 already had bathrooms, and this is typical of the conditions existing in any of our villages where a sewer is not available.

During the year the Public Health Committee discussed the provision of Lay-by toilets on the Great North Road. Unfortunately these did not materialize and we still have the hedgerows and woods adjacent to the lay-bys in a filthy condition. The motorist is no different from his fellowman and must needs answer the calls of nature and unless he is prepared to purchase from the cafes or garages he must resort to the hedgerows. It has been suggested that the cafe and garage proprietor will afford these facilities, but a survey of these premises clearly shows that there is a great deal of opposition to this idea. Toilets provided and maintained at these establishments are always open to abuse and the owners I feel quite rightly reserve the right of use to their customers. Public toilets should be provided and maintained by the Local Authorities.

The motorist is not well catered for and I am convinced that there is a need for larger lay-bys which provide both toilet accommodation and snack bar facilities. Until such facilities are provided we shall have to endure the existing fouling of the countryside.

I do not profess to be a scientist, but I do wonder whether or not sewers and sewerage systems as we know them to-day will eventually become obsolete. Will science sufficiently harness nuclear power to provide us with a small chamber at the bottom of the garden that will disintegrate all the sewage discharge from the house?

During the year cards were issued to all the staff employed on the maintenance of the Sewage Disposal Works and Refuse collection indicating that their work involved the risk of contracting Weil's Disease. The men are requested to show this card to their General Practitioner in the case of illness in order that early precautions can be taken.

## Conversion Grants Approved during 1965.

Carlton Scroop	1	Harlaxton	1
Claypole	1	Long Bennington	2
Colsterworth	1	Sudbrook	2
Dry Doddington	1	Westborough	6
Foston	2	Woolsthorpe-by-	
		Belvoir	1

Total Grants Approved 18.

S E W E R A G E   A N D   S E W A G E   D I S P O S A L .

1. PARISHES WITH MODERN SEWAGE SCHEMES.

Allington.  
Ancaster.  
Barkston (part only in West Street).  
Caythorpe.  
Claypole (extension completed 1965).  
Colsterworth.  
Foston and Westborough.  
Great Gonerby.  
Great Ponton.  
Harlaxton.  
Little Ponton.  
Long Bennington.  
Ropsley.  
Skillington.  
South Witham.  
Stoke Rochford.  
Woolsthorpe-by-Belvoir.

2. SCHEMES UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

Barrowby (new scheme commenced May 1965).

3. OTHER PARISHES IN 1965-66 PROGRAMME IN ORDER OF PRIORITY.

Denton	- Scheme to commence in 1966.
Fulbeck	- Scheme to commence in 1966.
Welby and Londonthorpe	- Scheme submitted to Ministry in December 1965.
Burton Coggles	- Scheme for Package Plant submitted to Ministry in September 1965.

4. OTHER SCHEMES INCLUDED IN PRIORITY LIST FOR 1966-67.

Lenton & Ingoldsby	- Joint scheme approved in principal.
Manthorpe	-
Sedgebrook	-

South Witham	}	extension of existing works
Great Gonerby		
Caythorpe		
Ancaster		
Claypole		

5. NOTES ON OTHER PARISHES.

Honington, Barkston, Belton, Gelston, Hougham and Marston - these villages can be dealt with most effectively by linking up with the new Grantham Borough sewage system when this is constructed.



## F O O D   A N D   D R U G S .

It has been possible to devote more time to food premises this last year. Mr Wells our Pupil Public Health Inspector has been able to carry out routine ice-cream sampling and the taking of swabs from utensils and generally making himself useful in this sphere of activities. There is no standard in this County for swabs but the Public Health Laboratory base their reports on the American Standard which is a count of less than 100 is considered satisfactory. These have a great psychological effect on the people working in the various food premises especially when they fail to pass the test. This is one of those cases where a good result can lead to some complacency on the part of the food handler and it is stressed on the need for the high standard to be maintained.

One successful prosecution was taken during the year when a firm was fined £60 for selling mouldy meat pies. Previously the firm had been advised to carry out a coding on all their perishable foods to ensure a strict turn-round of the products and to minimise the risk of old stocks being left at the back of the shelf and new deliveries being stacked in front. This is essential in all places where perishable foods are sold and a little task that does not take long to carry out and can save a case of food poisoning.

Milk samples were taken during the year by the County Public Health Officer and the results reported to the Public Health Committee. Samples were also taken by the County Public Health Officer from retailers of farm bottled milk from Brucellosis.

The Transport Cafes were visited regularly during the year and the management co-operated with us and all our requests were carried out. I still cannot understand the way some people's minds work and how irresponsible they can be with other people's property. The public are quick to complain if the cafes and toilets are not kept clean but the public themselves make the task of the proprietors extremely difficult.

During the year the following foods were condemned as being unfit for human consumption:-

- 44 tins Tomatoes.
- 1 tin Tomato Juice.
- 7 tins Corned Beef.
- 84 tins Ox Tongue and Beef.
- 1 tin Bectroot.

The following premises are registered for the sale and storage of Ice Cream:-

Parish	Sale and Storage
Ancaster	4
Allington	3
Barlston	1
Barrowby	2
Belton	1
Boothby Pagnell	1
Burton Coggles	1
Caythorpe	3
Claypole	4
Colsterworth	3
Denton	1
Foston	3
Fulbeck	2
Great Gonerby	4
Great Ponton	1
Ingoldsby	1
Harlaxton	2
Heydour	1
Hough-on-the-Hill	2
Londonthorpe and Harrowby Without	1
Long Bennington	7
Marston	2
Old Somerby	2
Ropsley	2
Sedgebrook	1
Skillington	2
South Witham	2
Stoke Rochford	1
Woolsthorpe-by-Belvoir	3

In every case where the registration is one of sale and storage only, the Ice Cream is pre-packed and purchased from a large manufacturer outside the area. There are now no manufacturers in the area.



## REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

The Council have committed themselves to a weekly collection of refuse which is indeed a step in the right direction. Fortnightly collection of refuse is absolutely inadequate and unhygienic and some of the bins the men have to deal with are filthy. During the year a monthly collection from outlying premises not incorporated in the normal collection was instituted and consisted mainly of a bottle and tin collection. Two men and a vehicle are employed on an average six days per month on this collection and the number of bins collected is not great, the travelling time between pick-ups being far in excess of that in the more urbanised villages. Again this is a distinct improvement in the refuse collection service and is appreciated by those people who previously had no collection or had to bring the bin down to the roadside on the route of the normal collection.

Paper sack refuse collection was discussed by the Committee but no action was taken on the grounds of cost. I am firmly of the opinion that this is only putting off the evil day and that eventually paper sacks will have to come, their popularity is increasing not only in this country but throughout Europe. A sack costs roughly 4½d each - not a lot to pay for what is virtually a clean dustbin every week.

The Council have agreed to accept car bodies in the refuse tips in an effort to deter people from leaving them on roadside verges and in back gardens. A charge of 10/- is made for residents in the Rural District and £2 for non-ratepayers, in each case the owner being responsible for the delivery to the tip. The front bucket of the mechanical digger is used to crush the body which is then pushed over the face of the tip. This has proved successful and by this method we can ensure that no voids are left in the tip, for without crushing the bodies form a void and when eventually they rust through the whole mass of refuse on top sinks leaving a void in the surface. The removal of abandoned cars especially on the A1 has been carried out in close co-operation with the District Surveyor of the Kesteven County Council Highways Department.

Unfortunately we still suffer from the "Litter-Louts". These irresponsible people who dump their unwanted articles all over the countryside. Unless they can be actually caught in the act there seems to be no answer to this desecration of the countryside. I am resigned to the fact that the only way to Keep Britain Tidy is for the refuse collecting vehicle to stop and pick up this litter on the normal runs and on the roads they do not usually use, to send a vehicle out specially. This is expensive and is frustrating when all ratepayers in the area are allowed to use the tips free of charge.

During the year Burton Coggles tip was closed at the request of the owner. I am sure the Kesteven Fire Brigade were happy about this as their services were called upon nearly every week to put out fires that were causing a smoke hazard on the Grantham to Bourne Road. Fires that were not caused by spontaneous combustion but the work of irresponsible people who seemed to delight in watching the smoke from burning tyres.

Fortunately we were able to obtain planning permission for an extension to the existing tip at Great Ponton and this should come into operation in 1966 and could last eight years. An application for planning permission to use a disused quarry at Heydour for the tipping of refuse was opposed by the Lines. River Authority on the grounds of pollution of underground water supplies. The Nature Conservancy also raised objection as 'vene feura' apparently grow in this quarry but it is sincerely hoped that both these objections can be overcome as a tip in this part of the area is desperately needed to cut down the long hauls that are at the moment inevitable. All our holes are on the Lincolnshire Limestone and if we are not allowed to use these the Council will have no alternative but to resort to Pulverisation and/or Incineration. Tipping is by far the cheapest means of refuse disposal and in this area our costs are far less than in many other Authorities.

Salvage returns, although £350 up on last year was a little disappointing as I had set a target of £2,000 for the year and as will be seen this was not achieved. The Baling Shed is not all that could be desired and the provision of more adequate premises will have to be given serious consideration in the near future.

My sincere thanks to the men who carry out this essential service. The praise from the public is increasing and it is gratifying to know that the two gangs with little or no direct supervision carry out their allotted tasks so ably.



REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL CONTINUED.

1 9 6 5.

Waste Paper	140 tons 9 cwt.	£1250 15 6
Metal and Rags	21 tons 18 cwt.	£ 626 9 10
	Total value realised.	<u>£1877 5 4</u>

1 9 6 4.

Waste Paper	117 tons 12 cwt.	£ 967 9 6
Metal and Rags	25 tons 3 cwt.	£ 550 12 6
	Total value realised.	<u>£1518 2 0</u>

1 9 6 3.

Waste Paper	127 tons 3 cwt.	£1025 2 8
Metal and Rags	43 tons 19 cwt.	£ 517 7 3
	Total value realised.	<u>£1542 9 11</u>

RATS AND MICE.

During the year reports were received of Coypus being seen in the River Witham and the Grantham Canal. These reports were from responsible members of the community and extensive investigations were carried out in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, but no trace was found. Coverage in the press created some interest and two reports were received of coypus in the district, one turned out to be a rabbit with myxomatosis and the other the neighbour's cat up an apple tree, information which did not help but at the same time showed that at least some people were trying to be helpful. It is always better to have reports of this nature than for people to suspect things and not take the trouble to report them.

The Coypu is very prevalent in Norfolk and is causing a great deal of damage but migration from this area should affect our neighbours in the South Kesteven Rural District Council before they become evident in this area. It is hoped that the public will report any suspected infestation in order that rapid action can be taken to eradicate them.

Bait is sold to the public at a reduced charge in an effort to encourage them to deal with their own problems. We have found this is a cheaper method than employing a rodent operator and that it is proving quite successful.

Rentokil are employed on a contract basis for rat control on the Refuse Tips and Sewage Works and this also is proving satisfactory. Whenever members of the public request advice on rodent control a visit is made by a member of the staff and advice given.

A lot has been said about rat resistance to Warfarin but as far as is known there are only three places in the world where this is evident. The Montgomery/Shropshire area, North East of Glasgow and in Denmark. Obviously these Warfarin resistant rats will migrate and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food are concentrating on these areas with alternative poisons. Warfarin is an extremely lethal poison to the rat and at the same time is comparatively safe to use and does not require the services of a skilled operator.

SCHEDULE 1.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963.

TABLE A - REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Class of premises (1)	Number of premises registered during the year (2)	Number of registered premises at end of year (3)	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year (4)
Offices	-	16	14
Retail shops	2	56	53
Wholesale shops, warehouses	-	2	2
Catering establish- ments, open to the public, canteens	2	12	12
Fuel storage depots	-	-	-
Totals	4	86	81

TABLE B - NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS BY INSPECTORS TO REGISTERED PREMISES

94
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TABLE C - ANALYSIS OF RECORDED PARTICULARS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES BY WORKPLACE.

Class of workplace (1)	Number of persons employed (2)	
	Males	Females
Offices	23	20
Retail shops	50	80
Wholesale departments, warehouses	2	-
Catering establishments open to the public	8	68
Canteens	-	-
Fuel storage depots	-	-
Total	251	
Total Males	83	
Total Females	168	



# BUILDING INSPECTIONS

The following plans were deposited for approval during the year 1965.

	New Works	Alterations
Dwellinghouses	200	93
Farm Buildings	27	6
Factories	13	2
Other Buildings	67	13
Other plans submitted, not for buildings		63

## FACTORIES ACT 1937

### SECTIONS

	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspection	Written Notices	Occup'rs Pros'ctd
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	20	1	-	-
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority	54	-	-	-
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (Excluding Out-workers Premises)	-	-	-	-
	74	1	-	-

### CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects found				Cases in which Prsetns were Instituted
	Found	Remedied	Refrd to H.M.I.	Refrd by H.M.I.	
Want of Cleanliness	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or Defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act	-	-	-	-	-

LICENCES	PETROLEUM	CARBIDE OF CALCIUM
Number in force	111	1
New Licences	3	Nil

Altogether 199,700 gallons of petrol are stored in the Rural District.



